

WILL HURL TROOPS

On Porto Rico at Once in an Endeavor to Make a Short Campaign.

GEN. MILES ALREADY ON HIS WAY THERE.

The Transports will not be Convoyed, but will be Allowed to Find Their own way to Their Destination Without Concerted Moves. The Expedition will be Unusually Strong in Artillery—The First West Virginia Regiment will Sail with General Brooke's Troops—San Juan's Fortifications not Viewed with Much Awe. Watson to Sail for Spain Soon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—After three days' consultation between the President, Secretary Alger and General Brooke, during which there was frequent communication with General Miles at Siboney, the details of the Porto Rican expedition were perfected and the expedition itself was gotten under way. General Miles with some artillery and troops sailing to-day for Porto Rico on the converted cruiser Yale, to be followed quickly by an army of about 30,000 men. There are some notable differences in the plans for this expedition and for the stately naval pageant that sailed away from Tampa under General Shafter's command to attack Santiago. First, there will be practically no naval convoys. The navy department has declared that they are unnecessary; that there is not a Spanish warship in the West Indies that dare trust its bow out of port.

In the second place, the expedition does not start from one point, but will be divided among several ports, thus preventing the tremendous congestion that was encountered at Tampa in the effort to start the big fleet. Lastly, there will be no effort made to get the ships away together, but the transports will be allowed to find their own way to their destination without concerted moves. General Miles leads the way. He has been promised by the President that he should go to Porto Rico and the promise was redeemed when the Yale headed to-day from Siboney for Porto Rico, eight hundred miles distant. General Brooke will be the senior officer in Miles' command and upon him will fall the responsibility for the execution of the detail of his superior's plans. It is estimated that General Miles should arrive by Wednesday night at the point selected for the landing and will hoist the American flag at once over Porto Rican soil.

Secret Landing Point

The point chosen for his landing is kept secret as the general will land before the full body of the expedition is at hand, and it is consequently not desirable that the enemy should be able to assemble a superior force to meet him. The distance from Charleston, where the first body of troops for Miles' expedition was to start to-day, is more than double the distance from Santiago to Porto Rico, so that the transports which sail from the former city can scarcely reach General Miles before the early part of next week. These Charleston troops are the first brigade of the first division of the first army corps and are commanded by Brigadier General George H. Ernst. The brigade comprises the Second Wisconsin, Third Wisconsin and Sixteenth Pennsylvania regiments.

The purpose of Secretary Alger is to make the Porto Rican campaign a short one. An overwhelming force will be thrown upon the island. It is possible that a bloodless victory will be achieved when the Spaniards become convinced that they have no reasonable chance to resist successfully.

Will Have Enough Soldiers.

The expedition is to comprise 30,000 men at the start, and it will be swelled soon to 40,000 men, and if necessary to 70,000 men, the equipment of the volunteer forces having now progressed so well as to warrant the statement that that number of men can be ready for service in Porto Rico within a very short time. The entire body of troops at Tampa will be taken, numbering about 15,000 men and including a lot of heavy and light artillery under command of General Rodgers.

The expedition will be particularly strong with artillery as some of that at Santiago commanded by General Randolph is to be drawn upon. The Tampa troops are known as the Fourth corps, under Major General Coppinger, comprising the Second division under Brigadier General Simon Snyder and the First brigade, Eleventh and Nineteenth United States Infantry; Second brigade, Brigadier General Hale, Third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana and First Ohio; Third division, Brigadier General Kline commanding, First brigade, Colonel C. L. Kennan, Fifth Ohio, First Florida and Thirty-second Michigan; Second brigade, Brigadier General Lincoln, Sixty-ninth New York, Third Ohio and Second Michigan; the provisional cavalry brigade, Colonel Noyes, Fifth United States and detachments of First, Second, Third, Sixth and Tenth United States cavalry, and eight troops of rough riders; artillery brigade, General Randolph, two light and ten heavy batteries. It is possible that all the cavalry will not be called upon.

First West Virginia in It.

General Brooke will take with him from Chickamauga Park most of the First and Second brigades of his army corps. These are (in addition to General Ernst's command at Charleston): Second brigade, First division, General Haines, Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois and Fourth Pennsylvania; Third brigade, Colonel J. S. Colver, First Kentucky, Third Kentucky, Fifth Illinois; Second division, Colonel J. S. Poland, commanding; First brigade, Brigadier General C. T. Ross, Thirty-first Michigan, First Georgia, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana; Second brigade, General McKee, Sixth Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana; First West Virginia, Third brigade, Brigadier General Ross, Second Ohio, First Pennsylvania, Fourth Minnesota.

The part which the navy is to take in the assault upon Porto Rico has been fully matured. The several transport fleets will have with them one or two auxiliary craft carrying along secondary batteries of six or eight six-pounders. Secretary Long said this afternoon that no time had been fixed for the departure of Admiral Sampson's fleet for San Juan. As to the naval plans he would only say that they would co-operate in every way with the movements of the army. The reports that three monitors were on their way from Key West to San Juan was characterized by the secretary as unauthorized. It is the general understanding, however, that the navy will rely mainly on armored ships for the bombardment of San Juan, as the big battleships and monitors afford the best means of offensive warfare, while their armor belts protect them from such fire as the San Juan batteries can bring to bear.

Viewed with Less Awe.

The fortifications there are much like those of Santiago with a Morro Castle at the entrance of the harbor, and a number of lesser fortifications leading up to the city. These, however, are viewed with less awe since an examination of the Morro batteries at Santiago has shown them to be antiquated and capable of little effective resistance.

The movement of the ships from Santiago to their new fields of action will begin at once, and it is probable that some of Admiral Sampson's ships were detached to-day and proceeded with General Miles' first expedition toward Porto Rico. They will be needed to cover the debarkation of the troops on Porto Rican soil. The others will follow as soon as the full army expedition is ready to make a landing, when the attack will begin simultaneously from land and sea.

Secretary Long said to-day that no apprehension at all existed over the Spanish threat that the Camara squadron would be divided, part of the ships coming to this side to attack American support cities. This is looked upon as sheer bluff, and it will not have the effect of changing any of the navy plans of withdrawing any ships for patrol service on the Atlantic coast. Should the Spanish threat be made good ships' vessels would be available at any Atlantic port on short notice.

Watson's Expedition.

No time has been set for the departure of Commodore Watson's squadron for Spain, although this move, also, is drawing near rapidly. Secretary Long said to-day that reported new lists of this squadron were inaccurate as the list had not been finally made up.

It has been finally decided that none of the troops that participated in the actual fighting before Santiago shall be employed on the Porto Rico expedition. There are two reasons for this, first, the men have suffered severely from hardships, the climate and from fevers, and are entitled to a rest; second, it is deemed to be very bad practice to allow the soldiers who have been exposed to yellow fever to be brought in contact with those fresh from the United States. There is also still another reason, a purely military one: Ten thousand Spanish troops are at Holguin, Manzanillo and other points within striking distance of Santiago and might not lose an opportunity to recover the ground lost at Santiago if the place were left unsufficiently protected. Therefore, Shafter's entire army is to be kept on guard on the high hills in the rear of the town until the men have stamped out the yellow fever. Then they will take a turn at the Spaniards if they can be found, and it may be that Shafter's march will end at Havana. He will work as far from his base as possible after his army is thoroughly refreshed, hunting the enemy wherever they are liable to be found.

REPORTED BOMBARDMENT

Of Manzanillo by Seven American Warships—Several Spanish Gunboats Said to Have Stranded.

LONDON, June 19.—A special dispatch from Havana, dated Monday, says: "Seven American warships heavily bombarded Manzanillo this morning. Three steamers of the Menendez line were set on fire.

Several gunboats that were yet in the harbor issued forth for the defense of the town, but were stranded. The result of the bombardment is not yet known here.

Refused Coal.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 18.—The American auxiliary cruiser Yosemite sailed to-day for Key West. The Danish government refused to allow her to tow out the steamer Southward, whose cargo of coal which, it is claimed, was purchased prior to the declaration of war between Spain and the United States and is therefore not subject to neutrality laws. The American authorities have taken charge of the cable office at Santiago and a strict censorship has been established.

Want Higher Wages.

ZANESVILLE, O., July 18.—The National Flint Glassworkers' Union is determined that the wage scale of three or four years ago, which will average about 50 per cent higher than last year's scale shall become effective for the coming season. The national convention went on record to-day by instructing the conference committee to present such a scale to the manufacturers. No trouble of any kind is expected when the scale is presented, although it is not expected that the manufacturers will at once agree to it, as they were as much opposed to an increase as the men were to a reduction.

Another matter which has been agitated for some time is a consolidation of the green glass and flint glass workers' associations. It was proposed to have the prescription and bottle departments of the flint glass workers join the green glass workers' association, but this will not be sanctioned.

EXTRA

6 O'Clock Edition.

TOUGH EXPERIENCE

Of the Prize Crews on the Captured Schooners Three Bells and Pilgrim. Captain of Western Combsa Suicide.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 18, 2:50 p. m.—The schooner Three Bells and the sloop Pilgrim, captured by the gunboat Dixie near Manzanillo on July 6, arrived here to-day under prize crews consisting of Lieutenant S. M. Blount and gunner's mate J. K. Hatton, with four marines each. Marryat never imagined a more grotesque tale of marine misadventure than was experienced by those men in bringing their spoils to port. They encountered suicide and Spanish bullets and buffeted about by hostile winds, drifted helplessly about in strange seas until well nigh hopeless of ever reaching shore.

Both prizes were under the British flag, bound from Kingston, Jamaica, for Manzanillo, with food supplies. On the Three Bells was Captain E. J. Harding, an Englishman and a crew of five, and three Jamaica negroes. The Pilgrim carried a Dutch captain and four seamen of the same class.

The captures were effected without difficulty and Blount and Hatton, neither of whom had ever been at Key West, began the journey here. Captain Harding was much depressed over the capture and drank heavily until Lieutenant Blount stopped his liquor.

On the evening of July 9, when about six miles south of Key Romano, Captain Harding suddenly leaped overboard astern. The Pilgrim put out a

been determined because of the presence of yellow fever among them. A rigid quarantine will be maintained; and it is probable that transports for the removal of the prisoners will be sent up the bay and loaded there, instead of having the prisoners marched down here.

WANTS TO FIGHT SPAIN.

Retired German Officer Tenders His Services to the American Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—Major Von Wrochem, of the Royal Cavalry of Germany, now in Berlin, has written to the war department, tendering his services to the American army in the war against Spain.

In his letter he says that he served in the Prussian cavalry, participated in the late war against France and upon application was retired two years ago. "Being strong and healthy," he says, "I can more long to enter active service."

He transmits his commission in the German army signed by Emperor William and also a photograph of himself in full military uniform, showing numerous badges and orders of distinction. His application has been sent to the President.

IRENE BOBS UP AGAIN

In Another Incident—Asked to Stop, and Refusing to Obey the U. S. Gunboat McCulloch Brought Her to Bay—Diedrichs Is Getting Too Gay.

LONDON, July 18.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: United States Consul Wildman informs me that as the German cruiser Irene was passing Mariveles, off Manila, the other day, the United States gunboat, Hugh McCulloch was sent after her to ask her to stop. As the Irene refused to

TROUBLOUS TIMES IN SPAIN.

Increase in Duties on Produce Causing Turbulence in Rural Districts.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS FIRED IN HUEVELA PROVINCE.

MADRID, July 18, Noon.—The defense works are being actively pushed at all the Spanish ports.

The newspapers here assert that the United States intends to demand an enormous indemnity "in order to have the pretext to seize the Philippines islands as a guarantee."

The supposed American peace terms are greatly exciting the public, and the opinion is expressed among the people that war to the death would be preferable to the ruin of Spain.

MADRID, July 18.—The increase in the octroi rates, or duties on produce taken into towns, is causing turbulence in the rural districts of Spain.

The populace of the province of Huevela has rebelled against the imports of corn and flour, and attacked and set fire to a number of public buildings. The troops had to be called on to repress the disorder.

The Pais, organ of the Republicans, advocates a military dictatorship, and the Republicans are endeavoring to secure the support of the army and navy for this purpose.

GIBRALTAR, July 18.—The Italian men-of-war Dogali and Piemonte arrived here to-day, the Piemonte proceeding almost at once en route for the Canaries.

The Spaniards have erected new batteries armed with six-inch guns at Ceuta and Tarifa.

ALGIERS, July 18.—The Spanish authorities in the Balearic islands have extinguished until further orders all the coast lights there.

TANGIER, July 18.—The sultan of Morocco is concentrating considerable force in the vicinity of Ceuta and Melilla, in order to guard the frontier and preserve neutrality.

LONDON, July 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

Captain General Blanco and General Toral were given a free hand in the surrender of Santiago, as the government did not desire to expose itself to such criticisms as followed the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron when it was alleged that the government ordered Admiral Cervera to quit the bay.

The necessity of making peace is now universally admitted, but the necessity of making it quickly is less generally realized, and partly owing to Senor Sagasta's indecision, apparently nothing definite is being done by the government, which seems in no hurry to make proposals.

small boat and caught him, but he struggled desperately and capsize the boat. One of the marines held him up on the overturned boat and he was taken on board the Pilgrim, but he was dead when they reached the deck. It is thought that he took a dose of laudanum before jumping into the sea. This happened to be a Church of England prayer book on board and next morning, Sunday, Lieutenant Blount read the services and the dead captain was buried at sea.

CAIMANERA SURRENDERS

Upon Notification of an American Officer, Spaniards Notified Not to Disarm Gunboat or Destroy Arms or Ammunition.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) CAMP MACALLA, July 18.—7 p. m. v. PLAYA DEL ESTE, GUANTANAMO BAY.—A launch from the Marblehead went up the bay this afternoon to Veracruza del Toro, opposite Caimanera, and gave formal notice to the Spanish commander of the surrender of General Toral's troops, together with the conditions of the capitulations of Santiago.

A limited time was fixed for hauling down the Spanish flag over Caimanera. The American officer also gave notice that if the Spanish gunboat Sandoval was disabled in any way, or if any arms, ammunition, public buildings or barracks at Caimanera or Guantamano were destroyed, the Spaniards would be treated as prisoners of war. The flag was hauled down this afternoon.

From Spanish sources it is learned that the total force in Guantamano and Caimanera is about 5,000, of which number, however, only about 3,000 are fit for service, the others being disabled by sickness or wounded.

To-morrow steps will be taken for a formal surrender. What disposition will be made of the prisoners has not yet

obeyed a shell was sent across her bow, and a small boat went to discover what she was doing. The German admiral protested, and insisted that German ships had a right to enter the harbor without being searched, a claim which Admiral Dewey declined to recognize.

It is reported that Admiral Von Diederichs, who is in command of the German squadron at Manila, interviewed Captain Chichester, of the British cruiser Immortalite, as to what he would do if the Germans interfered with the bombardment of Manila. Captain Chichester replied that only Admiral Dewey and himself knew that.

GERMAN NAVY SOUGHT FAME

That is the Explanation of the Action of the Irene in Subig Bay.

LONDON, July 18.—A dispatch from Berlin says the Irene incident in Subig bay was possibly due to differences between the German navy department and the foreign office. The former has been very self-confident since the seizure of Kiau Chou bay, and possibly the Philippine squadron was instructed to betray military dash and not diplomatic caution. Nothing at present could be more inconvenient and more disagreeable to the cabinet than friction with the United States.

The dispatch adds that a letter from a German resident of Manila to his family in Coburg has been widely published. The writer says: "The Americans are anxious about everything to prove themselves gentlemen. They have promised to protect the commercial center of the town. They wish thus to heap coals of fire upon the head of the Spanish governor, who, in a proclamation, described the Americans as the sum of mankind, who were capable of any cruelty."

AN HISTORIC PAPER

Issued by the President Marking an Epoch in American History,

PROVIDING FOR GOVERNMENT OF SANTIAGO

First Document of the Kind Ever Prepared by a Chief Executive of the Nation—The Proclamation Relates the Intention of this Government Towards the People of the Conquered Province, and Marks the Formal Establishment of a New Political Power in the Island of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, was issued to-night by direction of President McKinley.

It provides in general terms for the government of the province of Santiago de Cuba and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a President of the United States.

By order of Secretary Alger, Adjutant Corbin to-night cabled the document to General Shafter, in command of the military force at Santiago. The paper is not only an authorization and instruction of General Shafter for the government of captured territory, but also a proclamation to the people of the territory of the intentions of the government of the United States regarding them and their interests.

It marks the formal establishment of a new political power in the island of Cuba and insures the people of the territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations as well as security to their persons and property. The full text of the document is as follows:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1898. General Shafter, Santiago de Cuba.

The following is sent you for your information and guidance. It will be published in such manner in both English and Spanish papers as will give it the widest circulation in the territory under your control.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1898. To the Secretary of War.

SIR:—The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

Former Political Relations Severed.

The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things, the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme and immediately operate on the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and property and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things. Until they are suspended or superseded by the occupyingelligents and in practice they are not usually abrogated but are allowed to remain in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, and as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupation will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

Powers Conferred on Shafter.

While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind, if, unfortunately, the course of the people render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order, he will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of treatment of the property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed. All

churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all school houses, are, so far as possible, to be protected and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of work of science or art is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

Private Property to be Respected. Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.

While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their separate towns or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expense of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible, receipts are to be given.

All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation. (Signed.) WILLIAM MCKINLEY. By order of the Secretary of war, H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General.

AUGUSTI IS WARNED

By the Philippine Insurgents that Manila Is Completely Surrounded—He Says He Must Fight, However Hopeless the Spanish Cause—Dewey Establishing a Stricter Blockade.

MANILA, July 18, via HONG KONG, July 18.—An important interview has just been held between General Aguinaldo's secretary, Legarda, and a prominent native white man and the Spanish commander, Captain General Augusti. The insurgents' representatives urged General Augusti to surrender the city, asserting that 50,000 insurgents surround Manila, and were able to enter it at any moment. Thus far, they added, the insurgents had been restrained with difficulty, but if the Spaniards continued stubborn, the result would be that the insurgents would be compelled to bombard and storm the city with the inevitable slaughter, unparalleled in history, because in the excitement of battle they could not discriminate.

Continuing, the captain general's visitor advised him to disregard the official actions regarding alleged Spanish victories in Cuba and reinforcements coming to the Philippine islands, and proposed a reconciliation between the Spaniards in the Philippines, under a republican flag and a joint endeavor to persuade the Americans to abandon hostilities in the Philippine islands. Finally the representatives of the insurgents proposed an appeal to the powers to recognize the independence of the Philippines.

The captain general replied that he must fight, however hopeless the Spanish cause.

Legarda then returned to Cavite, taking with him the native, who is a paroled prisoner.

Natives Losing Faith.

The natives inside the city say they received a fortnight ago a concerted signal to prepare for storming the walls. A second signal, fixing the date of the assault has not yet been issued and they are tired of waiting and are losing faith in Aguinaldo. The latter, it is alleged, finds it extremely difficult to capture the representatives of the insurgents, because of the nature of the country which suited his skirmishers. It is further alleged that the principal points captured by the insurgents were obtained possession of through treachery.

The insurgents are now bringing artillery around by sea from Malabon, which is tedious and troublesome work. They are also obtaining detailed reports from the inside of the city.

Admiral Dewey is establishing a more strict blockade, lest it be invalidated by permitting neutrals to visit Cavite and Malabon, and send and receive mails enclosing surreptitious Spanish dispatches. He has threatened to station warships opposite the city which might precipitate hostilities as the Spanish officers declare they will certainly fire on any American within range, regardless of the consequences.

American Troops Expected Daily.

The second instalment of American troops is expected here daily, and the last detachments are looked to arrive here early in August. Probable military operations will be deferred until the September dry season, when it is cooler, and possibly then bloodshed may be unnecessary.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, generally fair and warm; southern states, corner market; for Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, except showers near the lakes; warmer; brisk southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. .... 77 2 p. m. .... 83 9 a. m. .... 83 3 p. m. .... 81 12 m. .... 89 Weather—Changeable.